Illustrated Guide

—TO—

Savannah, Georgia

—BY—

MAUDE HEYWARD

AND

ELIZABETH V. MCLAWS

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PRICE 25c

SAVANNAH

Extends to the world an ever-standing and insistent invitation to avail itself of her wealth of opportunities for health, happiness and prosperity.

For wholesale and distributing houses and industrial enterprises, Savannah offers advantages and facilities which are unrivaled.

For Agricultural operations under the most favorable conditions, the fertile soils and uniform climate of Chatham County offer unlimited possibilities.

Savannah is essentially a city of homes. Fanned in summer by soft winds from the nearby ocean and blessed in winter with Indian summer days, Savannah has a climate which leaves nothing to be desired.

To the interior residents of Georgia and South Carolina, desirous of establishing summer-homes on the salts, the coasts and inland shores of Savannah offer many desirable and attractive opportunities.

To the shivering residents of the frozen North and West, in search of winter-homes, Savannah should irresistably appeal.

Many desirable and attractive locations for winter-homes, both in the city and on the shores of inland waters, have been recently developed and are now on the market.

To the tourist, Savannah, with her modern hotels, unexcelled automobile roads, golf links, and hunting and fishing facilities, is wonderfully attractive.

Write to

Savannah Chamber of Commerce,
Savannah, Ga.

EARLY HISTORY

Colony of Georgia in America, charter granted June, 1732, by George II, in whose honor the colony was named. On 17th November, 1732, Gen. James Oglethorpe, with about 125 colonists, sailed from England and landed 13th January, 1733, at Charleston, S. C. From there they went to Beaufort and found temporary lodgement in the new barracks of His Majesty's Independent Company. Gen. Oglethorpe, accompanied by William Bull, a civil engineer of South Carolina, left Beaufort in a small sailing vessel in search of a site for the establishment of the new colony. They selected a site on the west bank of the Savannah river, a peaceful settlement occupied by the Yamacraw Indians. Oglethorpe made a treaty with Tomo-chi-chi, the chief, for the land, and named the site Savannah, after the river upon whose banks the first settlement in Georgia was situated. The name Savannah is from the Sawannos or Savannahs, a native tribe dwelling upon the banks of the river. Oglethorpe and William Bull returned to the waiting colonists in Beaufort, and on the 1st February, 1733, O. S. (12th February, N. S.) the 125 colonists under the personal leadership of Oglethorpe, landed at Savannah. Gen. Oglethorpe's tent was pitched on the bluff, under four pine trees, which spot served as the rallying point of the settlement. The spot occupied by Oglethorpe's tent has been marked by the erection of a granite seat, placed there 12th February, 1906, by the Georgia Society, Colonial Dames of America. It is on Bay street between Bull and Whitaker, to the west of the City Hall. The colony of Georgia was intended to be a silk-growing colony, but this enterprise was never very successful. Some of the original mulberry trees are still to be seen in the eastern part of the city, near East Broad street, and Bay street. Gen. Oglethorpe, with the assistance of Mr. Bull, laid out the city with large squares for market and other

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public purposes, wide and regular streets crossing each other at regular intervals and shaded by noble trees. The southern limit of the city was South Broad street (now Oglethorpe avenue), and here on trees, at intervals, planks were nailed, one side painted white, the other red, to show the people the limit of their territory. All beyond belonged to the Indians. The white side for the white man, the red side for the red man.

Even in these early days the pride of Savannah were her beautiful trees, especial care being taken of the Pride of India. A committee was appointed to look after the trees, and this may have been the beginning of the Park and Tree Commission—only under a different name.

Savannah was very active during the war of the Revolution and did her full share towards securing freedom during the struggle for independence. A Georgia schooner was the first commissioned American vessel and made the first capture of the war off Tybee Island—16,000 pounds of powder (see account under Tybee Island). "Liberty Boys," young men who formed themselves into military companies, for the protection of the colony, held their meetings at Tondee's Tavern, which was on the northwest corner of Whitaker and Broughton streets, and in front of this Tavern stood the first liberty pole erected in Georgia, which was elevated 5th June, 1775. In 1899 a bronze tablet, bearing the following inscription, was placed upon the eastern side of the building now occupying the site of Tondee's Tavern:

ON THIS SITE
STOOD IN COLONIAL TIMES
TONDEE'S TAVERN
WHERE GATHERED
THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

Erected By
The Georgia Society, Colonial Dames of America.
1899.

"In the war between the States Savannah was the key to the Georgia coast, and was closely watched by the Federal forces. The ordinance of secession was framed in Savannah, and it was here that the flag of

the Confederate States was first hoisted in Georgia. The port was closed to commerce from 1861 to 1865. The most important events of the war occurring in the vicinity were the capture of Fort Pulaski, April 10, 1862, and the reduction of Fort McAllister, 12th December, 1864. Pulaski, situated so as to command both channels of the entrance-way from the sea, had been built with great care, and it was believed to be impregnable, but rifled cannon, then a novelty in warfare, and the superior resources of the Federal forces, accomplished its surrender in twenty-seven hours. After the fall of Pulaski there were numerous encounters on land and sea, but there was no general engagement of the hostile armies until Sherman invested the city, 11th December, 1864, after his famous "march to the sea" with 60,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry and numerous batteries of seige guns. Along the coast was a fleet of ironclads and other war vessels, awaiting the establishment of communication with Sherman's forces to co-operate with him in the seige. Opposed to these Gen. Hardee had, within the city and its defenses, 10,000 men. Fort McAllister had withstood three attempts to silence it, and it had to be taken. Sherman cautiously enveloped the defenses of the city so as to completely isolate the fort and then sent nine regiments to take it. The fort was held by a garrison of 150 men. It was captured after a desperate fight. The capture of Fort McAllister was the conquest of Savannah. The city was evacuated 20th December, 1864, and surrendered the next day. Shortly after the fall of the city Lee and Johnston surrendered, and the war ended."

CENSUS SAVANNAH.

Year.	Population.
1800	5,166
1810	5,215
1820	7,523
1830	7,776
1840	11,214
1850	15,312
1860	22,292
1870	28,235

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1880........................................30,709
1890........................................ 43,189
1900........................................54,000
1909........................................*81,000
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Compiled from United States Census, except 1909.
*City Directory.

BANKS

Chatham Bank, 27 Bull street.

Citizens and Southern Bank of Savannah, 22 Bull street.

Citizens and Southern Bank (Branch), Liberty and Montgomery streets.

Commercial Bank of Savannah, 18 Drayton street.

Exchange Bank of Savannah, 8-10 East Bryan street.

Germania Bank, Bull and Congress streets.

Hibernia Bank of Savannah, 19 East Bay street.

Merchants National Bank, St. Julian and Drayton streets.

National Bank of Savannah, Broughton and Bull streets.

Oglethorpe Saving and Trust Company, 8 West Broughton street.

Savannah Bank and Trust Company, 13 East Bay street.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company, 14 East Bryan street.

Georgia State Saving Association, 136 Bull street.

People's Saving and Loan Company of Savannah, 22 West Congress street.

Realty Improvement and Trust Company, 10 Drayton street.

BOARDING HOUSES

Mrs. Sarah B. Boyd, 229 Barnard street (Orleans Square). Phone 836-J.

Mrs. C. S. Connerat, 326 Barnard street. Phone 3166-J.

Mrs. M. S. Cunningham, 236 East Oglethorpe avenue. Phone 4244.

Mrs. A. F. Dixon, 3 West Gordon street. Phone 1810.

Miss E. G. Ganahl, 32 East Taylor. Phone 1588-J.

Mrs. William Hunter, 224 East Oglethorpe avenue. Phone 3384-L.

Miss Ellen McAlpin, 817 Whitaker street. Phone 2189.

Mrs. S. H. Oemler, 14 West Taylor street. Phone 3305.

Mrs. J. R. West, 326 Bull street. Phone 3217.

Mrs. J. B. Withers, 12 West Taylor street. Phone 4349.

CEMETERIES
Bonaventure

Bonaventure was first settled in or about the year 1760 by Col. John Mulryne, an Englishman, who removed from Charleston to Savannah. The first house, a large brick one, facing the old garden, was erected at that time. The garden extended in terraces from the plateau to the river, the terraces being supported by blocks of tabby. The house was destroyed by fire during a dinner entertainment. The roof taking fire first, all hope of saving the building being abandoned, the owner ordered the dinner to be removed to the lawn under the trees. It was there finished while the house burnt to the ground. In 1761 this property came into the possession of the Tattnall family, through the marriage of Josiah Tattnall, of Charleston, with Mary, the daughter of Col. John Mulryne. "This marriage is of peculiar interest in the history of Bonaventure, since from it dates the avenues of magnificent trees which form the pride and chief feature of interest of the place. They were planted about that time and a tradition has it, in the form of the letters M. and T., the initials of the families Mulryne and Tattnall." In the year 1847 this property passed by purchase into the hands of Capt. Peter Wiltberger, who had long associated the quiet and peace of the place as a resting place for the departed of this earth. Circumstances prevented for a time the executing of this wish, but it was taken up by his son, Maj. W. H. Wiltberger, and
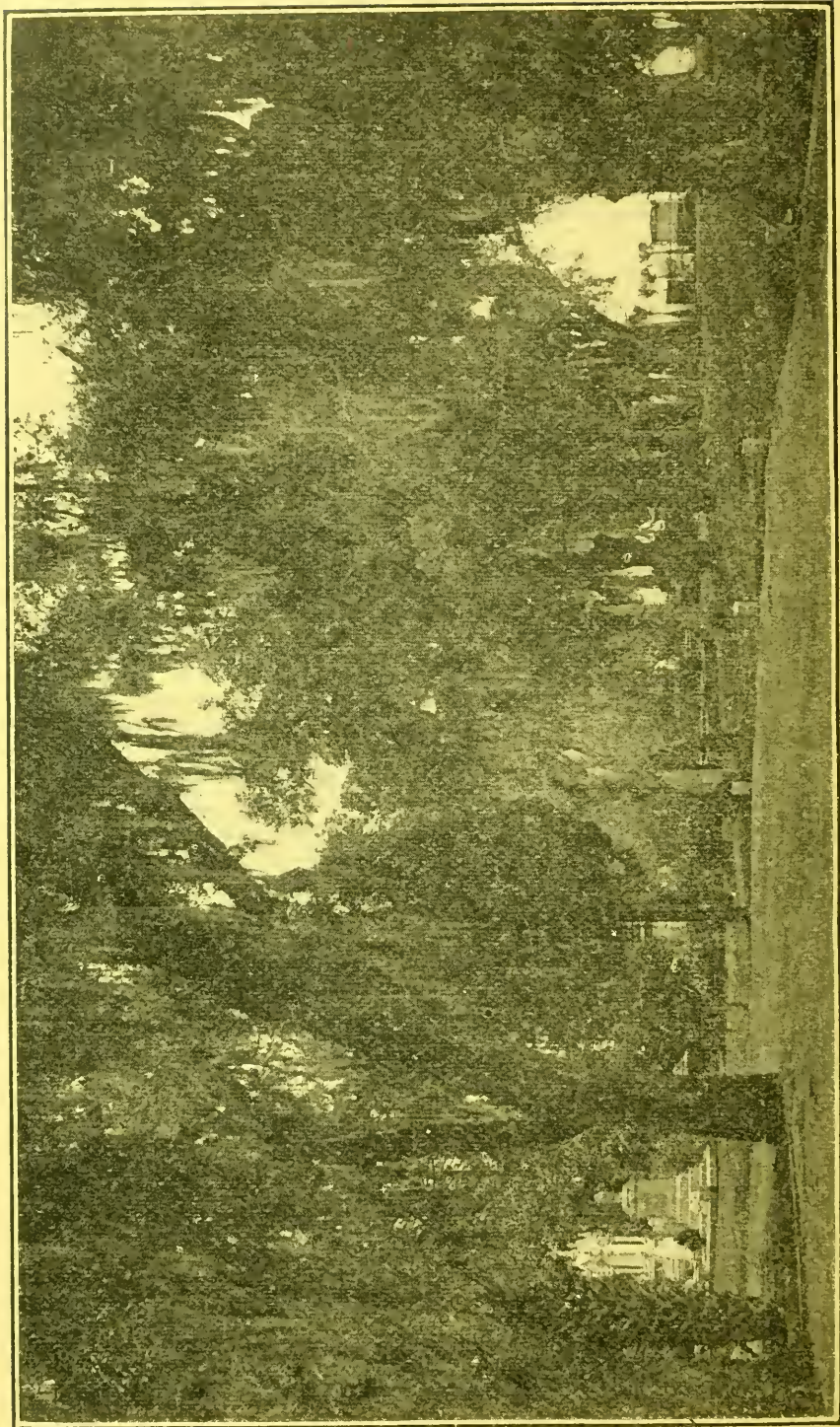
BONAVENTURE CEMETERY.

the formation of the Evergreen Cemetery Company in 1869 was the result of his efforts. In 1908 the city bought the cemetery from the above company and has already done much towards enlarging and beautifying it. The first adult buried in Bonaventure was the wife of Gov. Tattnall, who died there in 1803. "Amongst the historical incidents of the place is the rescue of Gov. Wright by Col. Mulryne during the Revolutionary War. Col. Mulryne, a stanch Whig, disapproved of the Declaration of Independence, and when the patriots confined Gov. Wright in Savannah, Col. Mulryne hastened to his rescue and conveyed him to Bonaventure until the Governor could be placed on board of an English man-of-war lying in the river. Col. Mulryne left the country with the Governor and died at Nassau, New Providence. It is also historic that the French, after their unsuccessful attack on Savannah, fell back to Bonaventure and there re-embarked many of their wounded, burying a number of their dead on the place." Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, Josiah Tattnall, with his two sons, John and Josiah, sought a home in England, maintaining allegiance to the English crown. The family estates in Georgia were confiscated. "By a remarkable revolution of the political wheel, eighty-four years after, the personal property of Commodore Tattnall, the grandson of Josiah Tattnall, was confiscated by the Federal government, because he refused to remain in the service of the United States and take up arms against the State of Georgia." Before the end of the Revolutionary War, Josiah, Jr., then a youth of 18 years, requested his father to allow him to return to Georgia. Being refused permission, he, however, succeeded in leaving England and in reaching Georgia, where he joined the army of Gen. Nathanial Greene. In appreciation of his services, Georgia restored a portion of the family estates, including his birthplace, Bonaventure. He was one of Georgia's most distinguished sons, the highest honors, both civil and military, being bestowed upon him. He was the third Captain of the Chatham Artillery, Colonel of the First Georgia Regiment, Brigadier General of the First Brigade of Georgia Militia, member of the Legislature, member of Congress and Governor of Georgia. He died at the age of 36, in 1804,

and lies buried beneath the ancestral live oaks in Bona-
venture.

Josiah Tattnall, son of Gov. Tattnall, was born at
Bonaventure in 1795 and died in Savannah 1871. He en-
tered the United States navy in 1812, served until 1861,
when he resigned his Captaincy in the United States navy
and became a Captain, afterwards a Commodore, in the
Confederate navy. For distinguished services during the
war with Mexico he received from Georgia a sword and
a vote of thanks. This sword is now in the Confederate
Museum in Richmond, Va., but is perpetuated in marble
on his tomb. Commodore Tattnall made use of the
proverb, "Blood is thicker than water" in a dispatch to
the Navy Department in June, 1859, to justify his assist-
ance of the British fleet in the Peiko. He did not, how-
ever, as is often supposed, originate the expression. It
is found in Ray's "Collection of English proverbs" pub-
lished 1672. Bohn's Handbook classes it with Scotch
proverbs.

Sir Patrick Houstoun, whose remains were removed
from the old cemetery to Bonaventure, lies buried on
the same avenue, but nearer the river, than the Tattnall
lot. The Hodgson and Telfair lot is also in this vicinity,
towards the west. Among the distinguished citizens of
more recent times who are buried in Bonaventure may
be mentioned Bishop John W. Beckwith, Episcopal Bishop
of Georgia; Gen. A. R. Lawton, Gen. Henry R. Jackson,
Hon. Rufus E. Lester, Gen. Robert Anderson and Col.
George A. Mercer.

Catholic Cemetery

The Catholic Cemetery, situated on the Thunderbolt
road, two miles from the city, can be reached via the
Thunderbolt electric cars or by carriage. It was opened
in August, 1853. The Rt. Rev. F. X. Gartland, first Bishop
of the Diocese of Savannah, and Bishop Barron of a
foreign diocese, both victims of the yellow fever in 1854,
are buried in this cemetery. Here also are buried two
other Bishops of this diocese, Rt. Rev. John Barry and
Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker.

Colonial Park

Colonial Park, for many years known as the Old Cemetery, was closed against interments on July 1st, 1853. It was the colonial burial ground, and is full of historic interest. It is situated on Abercorn street and Oglethorpe avenue, bounded on the east by the barracks and jail. It was originally the property of the parish of Christ Church. In 1789 it was enlarged and became a "public burial ground for the interment of Christian people of whatever denomination." On December 23rd, 1872, the city obtained the care of the old cemetery, from the Old Cemetery Association, and it was placed under the care of the Committee on Squares. On November 6th, 1895, the city bought the cemetery for $6,500 from the Vestry of Christ Church. It was immediately placed under the direction of the Park and Tree Commission, the high brick wall removed and the name changed to Colonial Park. Over 700 persons were buried here, and a careful study of the records proves most interesting.

The greatest number of deaths occurring in any one year was in 1820, forty-nine graves found. October was the most fatal month out of the year, during the ninety-nine years that the cemetery was used for interments.

The oldest known date is 1762, being that of William Bowen Williamson, aged 42 years. The latest date is 1861, Marc Honore Paul Pierre Thomasson.

Among the distinguished men who did so much for the history of Georgia and were laid to rest in the Old Cemetery may be mentioned Gen. Nathaniel Greene, whose remains, with those of his son, were removed from the Graham vault in March, 1902, and placed beneath his monument in Johnson Square. A bronze tablet was placed upon the vault and bears the following inscription:

HERE RESTED FOR 114 YEARS
THE REMAINS OF
MAJ. GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE.
BORN IN RHODE ISLAND AUGUST 7, 1742.
DIED AT MULBERRY GROVE, GEORGIA,
JUNE 19, 1786.
HIS REMAINS AND THOSE OF HIS ELDEST SON,
GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE,
NOW LIE UNDER THE MONUMENT IN JOHNSON
SQUARE, THIS CITY.

The remains of Hugh McCall, Georgia's first historian, still repose in the cemetery, and are near the de Kerloquen tomb. A most interesting stone is that erected to Dennis L. Cottineau de Kerloquen, a naval officer, who served under John Paul Jones. This grave is on the Abercorn street walk, facing McDonough street, and bears this inscription: "Formerly a Lieut. in his late most Christian Majesty's Navy, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain commanding a ship of war, of the United States during their Revolution and a Member of the Cincinnati Society."

Malbone, the gifted young artist, who died while on a visit to Savannah, in search of health, lies buried near the northwest entrance. The Habersham vault is situated near Oglethorpe avenue, about midway between the barracks and Abercorn street. Within this vault lie the remains of James Habersham, the founder of the family of the name, the friend and adviser of Oglethorpe, and "in connection with Whitfield, one of the founders of Bethesda, and for a long time a co-laborer in that good and great work." A little to the right of the Habersham vault is a monument to Joseph Clay, and nearer Abercorn street is the grave of Lachlin McIntosh, General in the War of the Revolution. Several years ago the remains of Gen. McIntosh and other members of his family were removed from the family vault and interred in the ground not far from the Screven vault. In the vicinity of the Habersham vault is a tomb that for many years has been a mystery to visitors to the cemetery. It is a tall marble pedestal, surmounted by an urn. On each side of the pedestal is a coiled serpent, with its tail in its

mouth. There is no inscription, nor anything on the monument to lead to its identity, and it has long been known simply as the "Serpent Monument." Poems have been written and stories told of it, but until recently it was all conjecture. It is now certain that this monument surmounts the Bulloch vault, wherein lie several members of the distinguished family. It is known also that Archibald Bulloch, first President of Georgia, and ancestor of ex-President Roosevelt, is buried in the old cemetery, but whether in this vault is uncertain. To enumerate the names of all who deserve to be mentioned would take more space than the limits of this guide book would allow. Suffice it to say that such well-known names as Bolton, Berrien, Owens, Guerard and Woodbridge are to be found.

Jewish Cemetery

The old Jewish burial ground on Guerard street, to the north of the Union Station and directly behind the railroad offices of the Southern Express Company, is a point of interest that is well worth a visit, and speaks well for the manner in which the Jews look after the final resting place of their dead. This cemetery is under the care of the Mickve Israel Synagogue, means for its maintenance having been left by the Sheftall family. The demands of a growing city have encroached so much upon this burial place that there is now only a small portion left of the original cemetery, which is enclosed by a high brick wall, the first burial ground to be enclosed within Savannah. The key to the high iron gate is kept by the caretaker, Melisia Earl, a colored woman, whose house, built and owned by the Trustees, adjoins the cemetery. She very willingly admits strangers. The oldest tomb is that of Mordecai Sheftall (1797), who came to the colony in 1733, and was a most valued and helpful citizen during those early days. There are not many graves left in this cemetery, as several have been removed to the Jewish burial ground in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

Laurel Grove Cemetery

Laurel Grove Cemetery is in the southwestern part of the city and can be reached by the Battery Park electric car via West Broad street. Cross-town cars transfer to this line.

Laurel Grove dates from the year 1852, and is a very beautiful cemetery, especially in the Spring, when the dogwood and spirea are in bloom and a little later the magnolia blossoms fill the trees with their beauty and the air with their fragrance. The Confederate soldiers' lot, containing nearly 15,000 graves, is in this cemetery, and it is here that the Confederate veterans, escorted by the military of the city, assemble on Memorial Day, 26th April, and suitable exercises are held over the remains of the Confederate dead. Gen. Lafayette McLaws and Gen. Francis S. Bartow, two Confederate heroes, are buried in Laurel Grove. Their monuments are in Chippewa Square, on Bull street.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
Abrahams Home.
548 Broughton street, east; home for old and infirm women; under control of Savannah Widow's Society.

Florence Crittenton Mission
Situated on electric car line between Thunderbolt and Sandfly Station. Incorporated September, 1902. Organized for the rescue and help of unfortunate women and girls.

Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor).
Thirty-seventh street, corner Abercorn. Established 4th January, 1890 (mother house is in France). For old and infirm men and women.

Louise Porter Home
(Formerly Industrial Relief Society and Home for the Friendless.) 23 Charlton street, east.
Union Society
See Bethesda.
Widows' Home
President and West Broad street. Under the control of the Savannah Widow's Society.

CHATHAM COUNTY COURT HOUSE
Bull street. Chippewa Square.
The present Court House was erected in 1890. It is the third occupying this site.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

1584—Sir Walter Raleigh, tradition tells us, landed here and held conference with an Indian Chief near what is known as Gas Works Hill.

1670—American treaty entered in between England and Spain.

1733—Oglethorpe, with Col. William Bull, of South Carolina, landed at Yamacraw Bluff, chose the site for the town, naming it Savannah. February 12th the first colonist arrived.

1733—July 11th, forty Israelites arrived, Dr. Nunez, the first mentioned physician in Savannah, among them.

1734—Saltzburgers arrived March 12th, and were established at a place they named Ebenezer, not far from Savannah.

1734—Oglethorpe's tent was then near the place where the City Hall now stands. A stone seat has been placed there by the Colonial Dames as a marker.

1736—John and Charles Wesley arrived March 4th, preaching the first sermon in America the following Sunday.

1736—The first ball was given in Savannah June 17th.

1737—Rev. George Whitfield arrived.

1740—Whitfield laid the first brick for the Orphan House, Bethesda.

1740—First horse race in Savannah, June 26th.

1750—First church dedicated, July 7th.

1754—Capt. John Reynolds appointed Governor of the Province of Georgia.

1758—Ellis appointed Governor-in-Chief of the colony.

1760—James Wright was commissioned Lieutenant Governor. The Governor's house stood where the Telfair Academy now stands.

1763—First paper printed in Georgia April 7th, "The Georgia Gazette."

1764—Post Office established. Robert Bolton first Postmaster.

1775—Provincial Congress of Georgia met at Tondee's Tavern, Broughton street, northwest corner of Whitaker.

1776—First Constitutional Convention of Georgia met.

1777—Georgia made an independent State.

1777—Archibald Bulloch was elected President of Council.

1777—Button Gwinnett elected President of Council, March 4th.

1777—First Legislature of Georgia, as a State, was held May 8th.

1779—Siege of Savannah by the British.

1782—July 11th, British troops evacuated Savannah, American troops taking possession.

1783—First theatrical performance was held at the Filature.

1785—Gen. Greene came to live at Mulberry Grove, in Georgia, a plantation given to him by the Georgians.

1791—May 12th, President Washington visited Savannah, having as his headquarters a house on State street, corner Barnard, on site now occupied by Odd Fellows' Building.

1793—Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney at Mulberry Grove, Gen. Greene's plantation.

1799—Old City Exchange was built.

1799—Masonic Hall erected. Site now occupied by Whitfield Building, Whitaker and State streets.

1810—Savannah Public Library organized, March 6th.

1812—Chatham Academy opened for the reception of pupils on present site.

1818—First steamship built in the United States, "City of Savannah."

1819—"City of Savannah" sailed for Liverpool.

1820—First yellow fever epidemic.

1825—March 9th, Lafayette visited Savannah, laid corner stones for monuments to Greene and Pulaski.

1837—Snow fell, March 4th, deep enough for sleigh rides.

1839—Georgia Historical Society organized.

1847—Georgia Historical Society and Savannah Library Association united, 30 East Bryan street.

1854—Second yellow fever epidemic.

1858—Masons and Odd Fellows jointly constructed building, now the Oglethorpe Club, Bull and Broughton streets.

1860—Secession of South Carolina.

1861—Gen. Lee visited Savannah, November 11th.

1861—January 19th, Georgia seceded.

1870—Gen. Lee visited Savannah again.

1876—Third and last yellow fever epidemic.

1879—Hottest day on record, 105 in the shade (a thing of the past).

1881—Worst storm that ever visited Savannah.

1883—Sesqui-centennial of the landing of Oglethorpe. Gov. Alexander Stephens attended ceremonies and contracted a cold, which caused his death.

1886—Jefferson Davis, with his daughter, Winnie, "The Daughter of the Confederacy," visited Savannah early in May during the celebration of the Chatham Artillery's first century of its existence.

1887—Severe earthquake.

1890—First electric street cars.

1893—January 31st, coldest day since Bureau was established, 1871.

1895—Street car lines, by order of United States government, go back to 5-cent fares.

1895—Two hundred negroes sailed for Liberia.

1895—Savannah Theater remodelled.

1896—Three hundred and eleven negroes sailed for Liberia.

1897—South Broad street was renamed Oglethorpe avenue.

1898—War declared with Spain, 500 Savannah soldiers enlisting.

1903—Savannah Public Library opened to the public in Hodgson Hall. Books and building loaned by the Georgia Historical Society.

1908—Thanksgiving Day, international automobile race.

Savannah has entertained six Presidents of the United States: George Washington, James Munroe, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley and W. H. Taft.

CHURCHES

Baptist

Berean Mission—431 Mongomery.

Duffy Street Baptist Church—123 Duffy, east.

First Church—Bull, northwest corner McDonough street.

Fourth Church—Fifty-fourth and Barnard streets.

Primitive Baptist—King, corner Montgomery street.

South Side Baptist—1902 Barnard street.

Catholic

Diocese of Savannah established 1853. Rt. Rev. B. J. Keiley, Bishop of the Diocese of Savannah.

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Abercorn and Harris streets.

Sacred Heart Church—Bull and Thirty-third streets.

St. Patrick's Church—West Broad and Liberty streets.

St. Benedict's Church—454 Bowen street.

Christian

Christian Church—115 Bolton, west.

Christian Mission—1511 Bull.

Christian Science

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Bull and York.

Episcopal

Diocese of Georgia. Rt. Rev. F. F. Reese, Bishop of the Diocese.

Christ Church—Bull and St. Julian. (This church occupies the original site of parish church during Colonial times.) Two bronze tablets are on either side of the entrance to Christ Church, bearing the following inscriptions:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE WHITFIELD
PRIEST OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
MINISTER TO SAVANNAH 1738-1741
FOUNDER OF BETHESDA ORPHAN HOUSE.
ERECTED BY GEORGIA SOCIETY COLONIAL
DAMES.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD.
IN MEMORY OF
JOHN WESLEY
PRIEST OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
MINISTER TO SAVANNAH 1736-1737
FOUNDER OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THIS
CHURCH.
ERECTED BY THE DIOCESE OF GEORGIA.

St. John's Church—Bull and Charlton streets.
St. Michael's Chapel—318 Henry, east.
St. Paul's Church—Abercorn and Thirty-fourth streets.

Jewish

Agoodath Acheen Congregation—227 St. Julian, west.
B'Nai B'Rith Jacob—Montgomery and State streets.
Mickve Israel Synagogue—Bull and Gordon streets.

Lutheran

Church of the Ascension—Bull and President. (This
church occupies the original site of the church erected
about 1744 by the Salzburgers.)
St. Paul's Church—1415 Bull street.

Methodist

Epworth M. E. Church (South)—Jefferson and Thirty-
seventh.
Grace M. E. Church—1102-04 Jefferson.
Trinity Church—Barnard and President.
Wesley Mission—8 West Broad.
Wesley Monumental Church (memorial to Wesley)—
Abercorn and Wayne.

Presbyterian

First Church—Bull and Wayne.
Independent Church—Bull and Oglethorpe avenue.
Westminster Church (Sunday services in Lawton Me-
morial)—122 Anderson, west.

Swedenborgian

New Jerusalem Church—602 Drayton.
See Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning papers
for hours of service.

CITY HALL

The City Hall or new City Exchange, erected in 1904,
occupies the site of the old City Exchange, erected in 1799.
The present building is considered the handsomest munici-
pal building in the State of Georgia. It was designed by
a Savannah architect and built by a Savannah contractor.

CLIMATE

Savannah possesses a most delightful climate, the average annual temperature being 66 degrees. The winter months are ideal, the mean temperature being from 51-66 degrees for December, January, February and April. Even in the warmest months during the summer the nights are always cool, produced by ocean breezes.


COLONIAL PLANTATION HOMES
Greenwich

Greenwich is some four miles distant from Savannah, to the east of Bonaventure Cemetery, now the private residence of Mr. S. P. Shotter. It was one of the old plantation homes and belonged, previous to and during the Revolutionary War, to Samuel Bowen. The greatest historical interest attached to the place is the death and burial of Count Pulaski, who, after being mortally wounded during the seige of Savannah in 1779, was taken to Greenwich. Here he was placed in a room adjoining that of Mrs. Bowen and her daughter, Ann Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Dr. Samuel Beecroft. Pulaski lingered a few hours, and, dying at night, was buried before dawn beneath the trees, about 200 yards from the house, by his comrades, who were anxious to join the French fleet, then lying in the river. Here he lay until 1854, when his remains were disinterred and placed beneath his monument in Monterey Square. Count d'Estaing and other wounded officers were also taken to Greenwich and tenderly nursed until able to rejoin the fleet.

The Hermitage

The Hermitage plantation is one of the most interesting and beautiful places around Savannah. Many of the old slave huts are still to be seen there. When visiting the plantation it will be best to go by carriage, as the house is at least one mile from the road. It can also be reached via the Mill-Haven trolley line. It is only a ten-minutes walk from the end of this line to the entrance grounds. The Hermitage is now owned by Judge Henry McAlpin, in whose family it has been since 1819. The following list of deeds, on record in the County Court
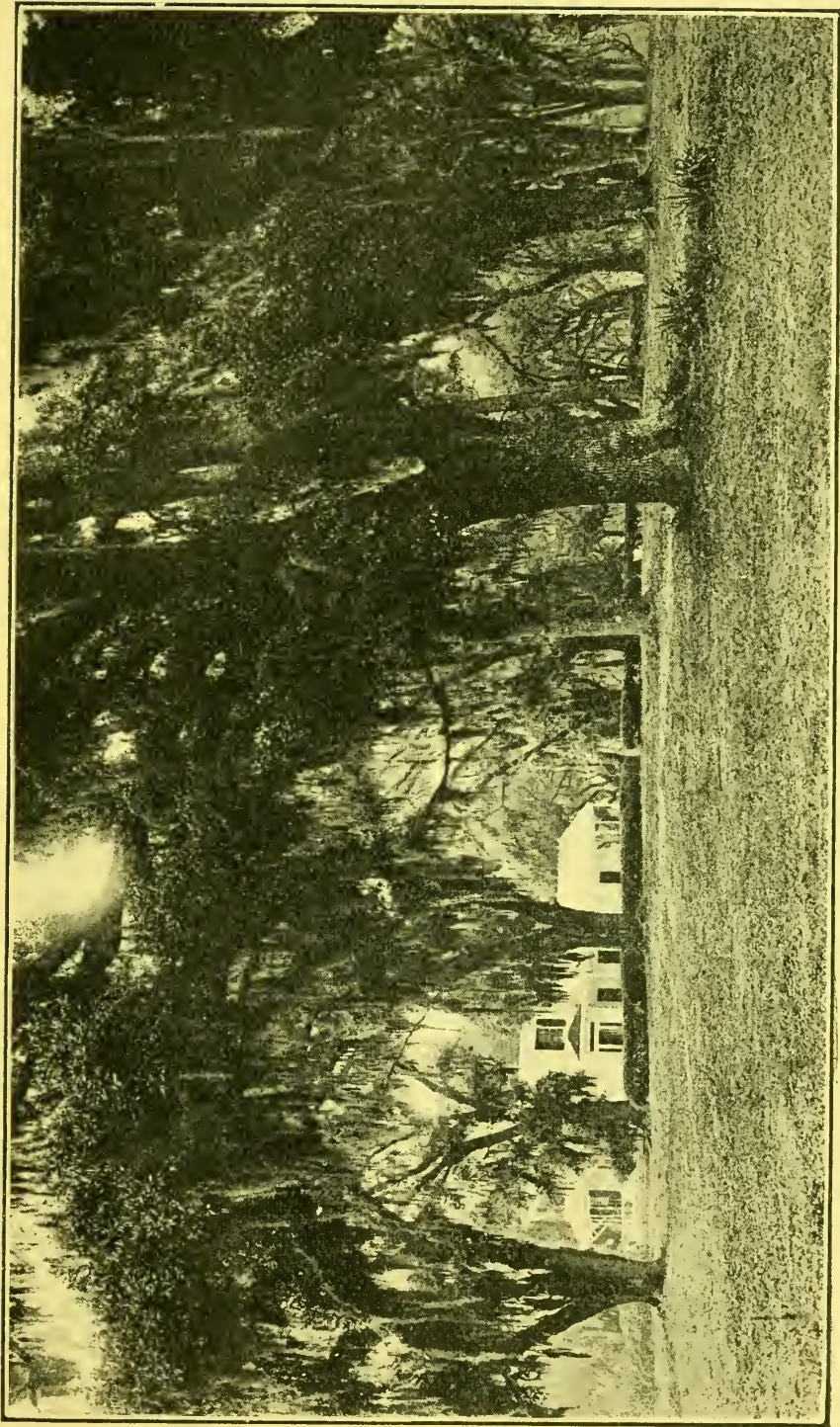
WHITE HALL PLANTATION

House, are most interesting, showing, as they do, the different owners of the' Hermitage plantation.

The Hermitage, containing originally 100 acres, was confiscated as the property of John Murray and sold by the Commissioners of Confiscated Estates to Thomas Washington on January 13th, '1783. Washington conveyed it to Samuel Beecroft September 7th, 1785. Beecroft sold it to Samuel Wall, deed not recorded. Samuel Wall and wife conveyed it to John Moutalet December 12th, 1798. John Moutalet mortgaged it to Jean Caradeux on October 21st, 1803. The Marshal of the District of Georgia sold it to William J. Scott April 4, 1815, under judgment against John B. Moutalet. Scott sold it to Henry McAlpin May 20th, 1819.

Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church to Pierre Henry Rosignol Lachicotte, deed dated July 10th, 1811, conveying Glebe lands of Christ Church, 300 acres, more or less, bounded north by Savannah river, east by land of Joseph Clay, west by land now occupied by Mr. Moutaillet (also called Retreat).

Peter Henry Rossignol Lachicotte and wife to William J. Scott, deed dated August 5th, 1814, 166 acres, more or less, known as Glebe land.

Scott conveyed the same tract of land to Henry McAlpin on May 29th, 1819. This tract became a part of the Hermitage.

The present house was built between 1830 and 1840 of bricks made on the plantation, as were also the slave huts that line the avenue approaching the house. The house to the right of the mansion was for the overseer.

Mulberry Grove

Mulberry Grove, the confiscated estate of the Royal Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, Joseph Graham, was granted to Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene. It was a most valuable estate, estimated at being worth £50,000. It is situated on the Savannah river, about fourteen miles above the city, and besides being interesting on account of being the home of Gen. Greene, it is of great historical interest, because of the cotton gin, which was there invented by Eli Whitney in 1794. Gen. Washington was a guest at Mulberry Grove during his visit to Georgia. The planta-

tion remained in the Greene family until 1800, the mansion, which was described by Gen. Greene as being both "pleasing and agreeable," was destroyed by Sherman's army.

Wormsloe

The history of "Wormsloe" dates back to the early settlement of the Isle of Hope, about 1737. It was regarded as a very important outpost and fortifications were erected on the estate to prevent the approach of the Spaniards by way of the river. Wormsloe is situated at the south end of Isle of Hope, and was the plantation home of Capt. Noble Jones, one of the early settlers of Georgia, and is now the private residence of Mr. W. J. De Renne, a lineal descendant of Noble Jones. It is interesting to note that of all the plantations around Savannah, Wormsloe and White Hall are perhaps the only ones that have remained in the family to whom they were granted.

CONSULATES

Argentine Republic—306 Bay, east.
Austria-Hungary—38 Bay, east.
Belgium—40 Bay, east.
Brazil—2 Henry, west.
British—10 Abercorn.
Cuba—102 Bay, east.
Denmark—14 Bay, east.
France—14 Bay, east.
Germany—32 Bay, east.
Italy—102 Bay, east.
Netherlands—Cotton Exchange Building.
Norway—18 Bay, east.
Russia—26 Bay, east.
Spain—6 Bay, east.
Sweden—22 Board of Trade Building.
Uruguay—6 Bay, east.

DEPOTS

Atlantic Coast Line—Union Station, West Broad street.

Brinson Railway—Cohen and West Boundary streets.

Central of Georgia—West Broad, west end of Liberty street.

Seaboard Air Line—Union Station, West Broad street.

Southern Railway—Union Station, West Broad street.

Tybee Station (Savannah and Atlantic Railroad)—Randolph, east end of President.

Union Station—417-435 West broad street.

The E. & W. Belt Line trolley passes all stations. All other lines transfer to cross-town cars, which also transfer to the E. & W. Line. The Liberty street trolley goes direct to the Central of Georgia Station and also to the Tybee Station.

DISTANCES AND ELEVATIONS

Park—The exact distance around Forsyth Park and the Park Extension, or Parade Ground, is one mile and forty-six feet.

It is one mile from the City Hall to the Confederate monument in the Parade Ground. Two miles from the City Hall to Forty-second street.

The highest elevation in the city is at Bolton and Jefferson streets, which point is 49.16 feet above sea level.

EXCHANGES

Savannah Board of Trade—201-205 Germania Bank Building. Organized April, 1883.

Savannah Chamber of Commerce—30 Bryan street, east. Incorporated March 1, 1903.

Savannah Cotton Exchange—Bay street, facing Drayton. Organized 1872.

Savannah Exchange for Women's Work—350 Bull street.

Savannah Grain Exchange—21 Bay street, west.

Woman's Exchange—See Savannah Exchange for Women's Work.

EXCURSIONS

Automobile Trips

Savannah offers unusual advantages to the automobilist in the number and length of the well-paved Chatham County roads. A list of these roads is here given:

Augusta road	10 miles
Bay Street Extension	1.4 miles
Dale avenue	2.1 miles
Ferguson avenue	4.0 miles
LaRoche avenue	3.5 miles
Lathrop avenue	2.0 miles
Levy avenue	1.0 miles
Louisville road	10 miles
Montieth road	3.9 miles
Montgomery road	4.5 miles
Montgomery Cross road	2.8 miles
Moore avenue	6.5 miles
Ogeechee road	14 miles
Ship Yard road	1.2 miles
Stiles avenue	1.0 miles
Waters road	5.1 miles
White Bluff	8.0 miles

STEAMBOAT.

Augusta

The trip to Augusta by boat on the Savannah river is an exceedingly lovely excursion. The river becomes quite narrow and winding, and in places it seems almost impossible for the boat to make the necessary turn around these bends; then, again, in places it is quite broad, and flowing, as it does, between high bluffs on either side, it is a most beautiful and picturesque river. Frequent stops are made at the way landings for passengers and freight, and this is what consumes the time. Otherwise the trip could possibly be made in a day. The stern-wheel boats leave from their dock on River street, foot of Barnard, on Monday, 6:00 P. M., arriving in Augusta Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Returning, leave Augusta Friday, 3:00 P. M., arriving Savannah about 6:00 o'clock Sunday morning. The fare for the round trip is $6.00, including meals and state rooms.

Beaufort, S. C.

Beaufort is a town and port of entry on Broad river, Beaufort district, South Carolina, about sixteen miles from the sea, and has a spacious harbor. It was one of the earliest settled and most aristocratic towns in South Carolina, and a favorite summer resort for the neighboring planters. It is filled with historic interest and many examples of Colonial architecture are still to be seen there. The old graveyard is an interesting place to visit. There are three good hotels, the Sea Island Hotel, the Beaufort House and the Colonial House. The trip by steamer is most delightful and takes but a few hours, and with the exception of crossing the sound, is inland all the trip. The steamer "Pilot Boy" leaves the dock on River street, foot of Abercorn (phone 4152 for sailing hour) on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday. Returning, leave Beaufort Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Fare, $2:00 for round trip. Meals are served on board.

The steamer also stops at Daufuskie Island, Fort Fremont and Port Royal. The two last are government stations. In making the trip to Beaufort it would be best to stay over one steamer, as this would give plenty of time to visit the many points of interest. During the Summer, from May 15th to October 15th, the steamer makes the round trip on Sunday. Special rates made for parties of five or more. Phone 4152 for further information.

TROLLEY RIDES

The country around Savannah is beautiful and the many excursions that can be made by means of the trolley and the places visited are full of interest and pleasure.

Thunderbolt Line

Starting at the Market, traverses the city via Habersham street and Gwinnett street subway, passing the Police Barracks, Jail and St. Joseph's Infirmary on Habersham street. Its route through the country passes places of interest in the following order: Cathedral Cemetery, Savannah Golf Club, Young Men's Bowling Club, Forest City Gun Club, Butner's Dairy, Bonaventure Cemetery,

Savannah Yacht Club, Thunderbolt, Casino, Industrial College for Colored Youths, which is the terminus for this line.

Montgomery Line

Joins the Thunderbolt line at the Industrial College and extends from Thunderbolt to Montgomery. It passes the College, Cattle Park, the German Club of Savannah, Crittenton Home and Sandfly Station, at which point it makes connection with car that leaves Savannah from Fortieth street for Isle of Hope and Montgomery. After leaving Sandfly the points of interest passed are Burnside Station, Bethesda and Beaulieu and finally Montgomery.

Isle of Hope Line

The Isle of Hope cars leave Bay and Whitaker streets for the Fortieth Street Station, passing through the city via Whitaker street, on which are many beautiful homes, the Public Library and Georgia Historical Society (Hodgson Hall), Forsyth Park and the Park Extension. These cars can be taken at any point on Whitaker street and there is no change, as they go direct to the Isle of Hope, connecting at Sandfly with the Montgomery car from the Casino (be sure and take car on Whitaker street with sign Isle of Hope). Any one not wishing to make the trip to the Isle of Hope can obtain a transfer to the Thunderbolt car at Sandfly and return to the city via Thunderbolt. This makes a very pleasant excursion where the ride is the chief feature. The transfer can also be made at Sandfly on returning from the Isle of Hope, although the car schedule must be consulted, as the Montgomery-Thunderbolt car does not run as often as the Isle of Hope car.

Daffin Park Line

Starting at the Market, traverses the city via Habersham street and Gwinnett street subway, passes through Collinsville and The Meadows, down Dale avenue for several miles to Daffin Park. Collinsville and The Meadows are beautiful suburbs. Dale avenue is one of the most popular driveways and part of the International Automobile Race Course. Daffin Park was originally used for the State Fair Grounds. It is intended to make it into an

attractive park, but as' yet very little has been done towards this purpose.

Indian Street Line

A most interesting excursion that should be made by visitors to the city is, first, a visit to some of the cotton presses at the railway terminus on the wharfs and see the pressing of the cotton bales; then go onto the wharfs and watch the loading of the cotton onto the ships by the colored longshoremen. The Indian street car line goes direct to the cotton wharfs, passing through Yamacraw, a section of the city named after the tribe of Indians who were in possession of the country when Gen. Oglethorpe landed in 1732. It is now occupied mainly by the colored population of the city. E. & W. belt line transfers to the Indian street line on Bay street.

Mill-Haven Line

This line, after leaving the city near the Central of Georgia Station on West Broad street, passes through the principal factory district, that is situated west of the city. Among these factories are fertilizer factories, lumber mills, Southern Cotton Oil Company factory, cooperage factory and many others. Its terminus is about ten minutes' walk from the Hermitage plantation.

West End Line

Cars leave west side of City Market for Lincoln Park via West Broad street. On the outskirts of the city it passes many important factories and mills, West Savannah, Jasper Springs and ends at Lincoln Park, which is a park for colored people.

EXPRESS COMPANIES

Southern Express Company, 23 Bull street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Engine houses are situated as follows:

Engine Co. No. 1—520 Broughton, east.

Engine Co. No. 2—Indian, corner West Broad.

Engine Co. No. 3 (Central Station)—Oglethorpe avenue and Abercorn street.

Engine Co. No. 4—606 Barnard.

Engine Co. No. 5—11 Henry, east.

Engine Co. No. 6—Thirty-eighth street, corner Barnard.

Fire Alarm

5 Bay and East Broad.

6 Bay and Habersham.

7 Bay and Drayton.

8 Bay and Whitaker.

9 Bay and Jefferson.

12 Broughton and Jefferson.

13 Broughton and Whitaker.

14 Broughton and Abercorn.

15 Broughton and Price.

16 Broughton and Reynolds.

17 Oglethorpe and East Broad.

18 York and Bull.

19 Barnard and State.

21 Oglethorpe and Montgomery.

23 Liberty and West Broad.

24 Perry and Barnard.

25 Liberty and Drayton.

26 A. C. L. Railway freight office.

27 Harris and Price.

28 Jones and Lincoln.

29 Taylor, east of Price.

31 Charlton and Whitaker.

32 Charlton and Jefferson.

34 Wilson and Walker.

35 Wayne and West Broad.

36 Gaston and Bull.

37 Barnard and Gordon.

38 Wayne and Drayton.

39 Gaston and Lincoln.

41 Huntingdon and Price.

42 Abercorn and Gwinnett.

43 Park avenue and Abercorn.

45 East Broad and Gwinnett.

46 Price and Park avenue.

47 Abercorn and Henry.

48 Gaston and East Broad.

51 Central Railway wharf, over canal.
52 Central Railway warehouse, over canal.
53 Maguire and River.
54 Bay, near Ann.
56 Fahm and Pine.
57 Margaret, near Fahm.
58 West Broad and Broughton.
59 Gordon Cotton Press, over canal.
61 Hall and Barnard.
62 West Broad and Oak.
63 Oak and Cemetery.
64 Bolton and Jefferson.
65 Duffy and Jefferson.
67 Burroughs and Bolton.
68 Burroughs and Duffy.
69 City Lots.
71 Wheaton street, east of Randolph.
72 Oglethorpe and Randolph.
73 Lower Hydraulic Press.
74 Gordon wharf.
75 A. C. L. Railway wharf.
76 Henry and East Broad.
81 Congress and Bull.
82 Congress and Barnard.
91 River and West Broad.
113 Anderson and Habersham.
114 Bull and Henry.
115 Anderson and West Broad.
121 Habersham and Thirty-third.
123 Whitaker and Thirty-third.
124 Thirty-fifth and Abercorn.
125 West Broad and Thirty-third.
131 Whitaker and Thirty-sixth.
132 Burroughs and Thirty-sixth.
134 Ogeechee and Lavinia.
141 Barnard and Thirty-ninth.
142 West Broad and Thirty-ninth.
143 Abercorn and Fortieth.
212 Gwinnett and Ott.
213 Henry and Ott.
313 Baltimore wharf.
321 Standard Oil Company's Works.

323 Abercorn and Thirty-seventh.
324 S. A. L. Railway, across river.
424 Central Railway Round House.
521 New Warehouse, west of O. S. S. Co.
522 Warehouse, river front, Central Railway wharf.
523 Eagle Manufacturing Company, Louisville road.
2-2-2, first assistance; 3-3-3, second assistance; 11 taps repeated five times, military call; 3 taps repeated ten times, police call; 4-4-4, general call.

FORSYTH PARK

Forsyth Park, or Forsyth Place, was laid out by an act of the City Council in 1851, deriving its name from discussions held in the library room of Mr. Tefft's home. It is said that Mr. Hodgson suggested the name of "Forsyth" for the brilliant Georgian, John Forsyth (at that time Minister to Spain), who had distinguished himself in Congress in 1818 and 1830 and as Governor of the State in 1827. The original plan for beautifying these twenty acres was made by Mr. William Bischoff, a famous landscape gardener of Bavaria, who for a number of years had a nursery in Savannah. The plan was modified and altered by Mr. John B. Hogg. In its early days the park was enclosed by a white wooden fence and its center was marked by a small wooden bridge, which was replaced by the fountain, which was modelled from the one in the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Later the wooden fence was removed and replaced by a handsome iron railing, which also has been taken down, giving now an unobstructed view of the winding walks, plants and shrubs. The entrance on Bull and Gaston streets is guarded by two sphinx. At the intersection with the Park Extension is a drinking fountain, which was given several years ago by a former Mayor, the late Herman Myers.

THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Hodgson Hall, Whitaker and Gaston Streets.

The Georgia Historical Society was organized in 1839 for the purpose of collecting, preserving and publishing historical matter pertaining to Georgia and American his-

tory in general. The present building, Hodgson Hall, was erected in 1876 by Mrs. Margaret Telfair Hodgson and Miss Mary Telfair as a memorial to William Brown Hodgson, the husband of the former. In 1893 the Georgia Historical Society loaned its books and building to the city for the purpose of having a Public Library, the Society continuing its original work of collecting historical matter.

HALLS

Armory Hall (Chatham Artillery)—121 Bull.

Benedictine Hall—Bull and Thirty-third streets.

Catholic Library Association Hall—Drayton and Mc-Donough.

Hibernian Hall—129 Bay, east.

Hodgson Hall (Georgia Historical Society and Public Library)—Whitaker and Gaston.

Irish-American F. S. Hall—120 Bryan, east.

J. O. U. A .M. Hall—Duffy and Whitaker.

Knights of Pythias Hall—125 York, west.

*Lawton Memorial—Bull and Anderson.

Masonic Temple—Liberty and Whitaker.

Odd Fellows Hall—State and Barnard.

Regimental Armory (First Vol. Ga.)—611 Abercorn.

Savannah Vol. Guards Armory—Bull and Charlton.

Y. M. C. A. Hall—Bull and Macon.

Y. W. C. A. Hall—129 Abercorn.

*The Lawton Memorial was erected by Mrs. Lawton as a memorial to her husband, Gen. Alexander Robert Lawton, and to her daughter. The building was opened to the public 2nd March, 1899, and is designed for the general use of the citizens of Savannah, for all classes of entertainments, lectures, concerts and for religious meetings. The Westminster Presbyterian Church holds services here on Sundays..

HISTORIC HOUSES

Berrien House

Northwest Corner Broughton and Habersham Streets.

Henry Clay visited the city in 1844 and was entertained by Mr. Berrien. House still standing.

British Headquarters, 1779.

Gen. Prevost, the British General in command during the siege of 1779, occupied as headquarters a two-story wooden house, 24 Broughton street, east. House still standing.

Bulloch Residence

Orleans Square, Barnard Street.

Known as the Habersham house. This fine old residence was erected in 1818 by Mr. Archibald Bulloch, a wealthy citizen of Savannah, an ancestor of Theodore Roosevelt. The mansion was designed by Mr. Jay, of England, an architect celebrated for his marvelous conceptions in such lines.

It is said that Mr. Bulloch had the house built by contract on a basis of so much a brick. As the walls are very thick, in some places fifteen feet, it is reasonable to suppose that this notable dwelling cost much more than it would under other contract.

In architectural design it typifies what may be termed the "Southern Colonial style" blended with the classic. The most picturesque part of the old mansion is the stately stone portico in front, upon which six majestic Corinthian columns in circular position uphold a dome-like ceiling. Within the reception hall are other classic columns and an exquisite mantel of Italian marble, with rare carvings of figures, fruits and flowers. A winding staircase led from the hall to the floor above, but was moved by the present owner. The room to the left contains a very handsome mantel of African black marble. The southwest room is circular, with handsome Italian marble mantel, beautifully carved. The frieze here, as in other rooms, is in classic design. The windows have interior wooden blinds of small solid panels that are quaint and attractive. Originally there was a garden on top of the house, which was a perfect jungle of semi-tropical foliage, ferns and flowers.

This old house was owned by many different people before it came into the possession of Mrs. Sarah B. Boyd, the present owner.

Tradition says that in its early days Bishop England, a celebrated Catholic Bishop, planted a tree in a corner

of the front yard, where, it towered like a stately sentinel
for many years, but at last yielded to the ravages of time
and is no more.

Comer Home

Northeast Corner Taylor and Bull Streets.

Jefferson Davis and his daughter Winnie (The Daughter of the Confederacy) visited the late Mr. H. M. Comer
and Mrs. Comer during the celebration of the Chatham
Artillery's first century of its existence, May, 1886.

De Renne Home

On the southwest corner of Bull and Liberty streets
is a handsome building which was erected by Mr. Padelford and later owned and occupied for many years by the
late G. W. J. De Renne, to whom both the State and
City are greatly indebted for public-spirited service and
liberality in preserving and publishing valuable early records of the Colony of Georgia. This building is now
"The Georgia Hussars' Club."

Gibbons Home (Yamacraw).

Gibbons, a family of wealthy planters, had a beautiful
home in the "West End," and where their beautiful gardens were, a wagon and car manufactory was established.

Gordon House

The home of Gen. W. W. Gordon, on the northeast
corner of Bull street and Oglethorpe avenue, where President Taft was entertained during his visit to the city in
1909, is one of the most famous houses in Savannah for
entertainments. It was built by Mr. James M. Wayne,
who was Mayor when President Monroe visited Savannah,
in 1819. When called to the Supreme Bench Judge Wayne
moved to Washington, D. C., and sold his Savannah residence to his nephew, W. W. Gordon, the father of its
present owner.

Green Mansion

Madison Square, Bull Street.

This beautiful house was built by Mr. Charles Green,
an Englishman, shortly before the Civil War and was used
by Gen. Sherman while in Savannah, 1864, as his headquarters. It is now the home of Hon. P. W. Meldrim.

Kent House

On the west side of West Broad street, opposite St.
Julian street, is an old house that bears the marks of the
siege of 1779. It is a wooden house of two stories
on a brick basement. On a level with the floor of the
second story is a hole of six inches in the weather board-
ing made by a ball from an American or French cannon,
tradition says, on the last day of the siege. At that time
this house stood on the present site of Trinity Church.
It belonged to the Sheftall family, and was probably built
by them about 170 years ago. It was bought by Mr. Kent.
The wood was hewed or sawed with a small hand saw, as
there were no large saws in the country at that time. The
nails were hand made and the pine has become so hard
that it is almost impossible to drive a nail into it.

Low House

Mr. Andrew Low, an Englishman, owned and lived
in the fine old residence on the southwest side of Lafay-
ette Square. The hospitality of this home was enjoyed
by William Makepeace Thackeray, who gives his im-
pression of Savannah in a letter written on the "Feast
of St. Valentine, 1855." Gen. Robert E. Lee, during his
visit to Savannah, in April, 1870, was also entertained
in this house by Mr. Low.

Montmollin House

120 Oglethorpe Avenue, West.

This old historic house that sheltered Wesley and
Whitfield was originally owned by Abram Buchee, the
great grandfather of the present owner and occupant, Mrs.
A. K. Wilson. The house is unique in the fact that it
remains in the family of the one to whom the property
was granted in 1734. In 1802 Aaron Burr visited the city,
stopping here with his niece, Mrs. Montmollin, the wife
of Col. Montmollin. Burr's visit was in the character of
a peacemaker, in a family matter, relative to the children
of Mrs. Montmollin, by a former marriage to a Mr. Dennis,
an Englishman. The children took the name of their step-
father. The son became the father of Don Carlos, of
Spain, Prince de Montmollin. Mr. John S. de Montmollin,
of Middlebury, Florida, is now in possesison of parch-

men's and jewels bequeathed to him by his grandfather, Col. Montmollin.

Mr. Wilson has been offered large sums of money for the quaint old staircase. The original grant and seal is still in possesison of the family.

Owens House

Oglethorpe Avenue, Abercorn Street.

Gen. Lafayette visited the city in March, 1825, and was entertained in this elegant and handsome residence, then owned and occupied by Mrs. Maxwell. Gov. Troup was also a guest there at this time. Lafayette occupied the south room, overlooking the front veranda.

This mansion was built by Jay, the English architect, for a Mr. Richardson, who married a Miss Bolton. Later it came into the possession of the Owens family, and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Thomas, who was a Miss Owens, the widow of the late Dr. J. G. Thomas.

Robinson House

110 East Oglethorpe

After the British evacuated Savannah, 1782, Gov. Martin called a special session of the Legislature, which met here in the room known as "Eppinger's Long Room." This house is still standing and is a private residence.

Scarborough House

West Broad Street.

In this old Colonial home (one of the few reminders of Yamacraw's former grandeur) President Monroe stayed during his visit to Savannah in 1819, the guest of Mr. W. M. Scarborough. The old building is now the West Broad Street Colored School.

Smetz House

The handsome building on the northeast corner of Bull and Jones streets was the residence of the late Alexander Smetz, who owned one of the finest collections in the South of rare books of literature, science and of drawings and engravings. They were sacrificed at an auction in New York the latter part of the sixties. His library was well known to scholars in Europe and America. This mansion is now owned by the Harmonie Club.

Stiles Home

On Farm street, near Joachim street, stood the fine residence of the Stiles family (a name associated with the State's history), a part of which property has become the Springfield plantation and the Vale Royal plantation.

Tefft House

In Mr. I. K. Tefft's home, southwest corner of Bull and Jones streets, many literary reunions were held, and many people of note were entertained, among whom were Frederika Bremer, the Swedish writer; Fuller, Mackay, Harriet Martineau, N. P. Willis, William Cullen Bryant, Dorothea Dix, Edward Everett Hale, John Pierpont, Thackeray, My Lord of Morpeth, and Prince Achille Murat. In his collection of autographs the quiet, unobtrusive owner gained a world-wide renown. The home is now owned by Mrs. C. C. Walden, a daughter-in-law of the late Mr. Tefft.

Washington House

The house in which Washington was entertained during his visit to Savannah in May, 1791, stood on the northwest corner of State and Barnard streets. This building was torn down in the early eighties and the present Odd Fellows Hall was erected.

Wetter Mansion

Oglethorpe Avenue and West Broad Street.

The powerful hand of trade swept away the grand old homes of the early days and has left but two relics of Yamacraw's former hospitality, the Scarborough and Wetter homes. The latter house, of brick and stucco, has broad upper and lower piazzas on three sides of the building, with a handsome iron railing, which has at intervals medallions of the Presidents of the United States. It is now used by the Savannah Female Orphan Association as an orphanage.

Winkler Homestead

The Winkler home, a fine old home in its day, stood on the corner of West Broad and Indian streets (now the notorious Pepper Hill locality).

BIRDSEYE VIEW,

/ OF SAVANNAH

Yamacraw "West End"

In the early days (1766) Savannah had two suburbs. Yamacraw, including that portion of the city west of Jefferson street, north of South Broad (now Oglethorpe avenue), was for many years the red man's territory, and his rights were strictly respected, but at length it passed into the possession of the white man, and for years constituted the "West End" or aristocratic part of the city before the tide of civilization turned east and south. Trustees Gardens, at the east end of the city, was a place where the Trustees had a famous garden, where they experimented with the planting of trees and shrubs.

HOSPITALS

Park View Sanitarium—918 Drayton street. Has training school for nurses.

St. Joseph's Hospital—302 -24 Taylor, east. Instituted June, 1875. In charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Has training school for nurses.

Savannah Hospital—Huntingdon street, between Drayton and Abercorn streets.

Telfair Hospital (for women and children)—17 Park avenue, east. Built and endowed by Mrs. Mary Telfair Hodgson and Miss Mary Telfair. Has training school for nurses.

United States Marine Hospital—115 York street, east.

Colored Hospitals

Charity Hospital and Training Schools for Nurses—644 West Thirty-sixth street.

Georgia Infirmary—1909 Lincoln street. Has training school for nurses.

HOTELS

Belmont—46 Drayton street.
Sothern Hotel—316 West Broad street.
*De Soto Hotel—Bull and Liberty streets.
Hicks' Hotel—21 Congress street, west.
Martinique, The—4 Oglethorpe avenue, west.
*Pulaski House—6-10 Bryan street, west.
*New Screven House—Bull and Congress streets.
Working Men's (Salvation Army)—409 Liberty, west.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Trees—In the early days, 1795, the city appropriated money for the planting of trees. The Pride of India (China Berry) being the favorite, was planted everywhere, a nursery being established for them. Citizens were requested to water and care for all trees, and a fine was charged for any damage to the trees. In 1807 a Superintendent of Trees was appointed.

In the old days the first alarm of fire was given by the ringing of the old City Exchange bell by the watchman stationed in the cupola. Then the church bells rang and the watchmen on the streets fired pistols or muskets and calling "Fire! Fire!" throughout their beats.

The first white child born in Georgia was named Close. It was given a silver spoon and boat by a Mr. Hume.

"City of Savannah"

The first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean was the "City of Savannah" under Capt. Moses Rogers. It left Savannah, Ga., May 20, 1819, and arrived in Liverpool, England June 20, 1819.

Savannah has never had a bank failure.

Savannah is the largest naval stores market in the world.

Savannah is the largest cotton port on the Atlantic Ocean and the third largest in the world.

Savannah is the third largest lumber port in the world.

Savannah is the greatest military town, of its size, in the world. Six of its fourteen commands are over 100 years old.

Savannah will be nearer than any other great American port to the Panama Canal when it is completed.

LIBRARIES

Savannah Public Library

In 1903 the Georgia Historical Society loaned its books and building to the city for the purpose of establishing a Public Library. The Library is supported by the city, has about 30,000 volumes, is open daily from

10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. Sundays, from 5:00 to 8:00
P. M.

Catholic Library Association (Organized 1872.)
228-232 Drayton Street.

Young Men's Hebrew Association
Bull and Jones streets.

Colored Public Library
516 Price street.

MARKET

City Market

Barnard Street, from Congress to Bryan Streets.

Has occupied present site since 1763. Present build-
ing was erected 1870-72 at a cost of $75,590. Was first
occupied June, 1872. The building is quite commodious,
with ample ventilation, and is one of the places of interest
to be visited by strangers, especially on Saturday evenings.

MILITARY

Savannah is very proud of her military organizations,
and justly so, as she has some of the oldest military com-
mands in the United States, and the military spirit has
always been very strong.

Chatham Artillery

The Chatham Artillery is the oldest military company
in continuous service in the United States, has answered
every call to duty at all times since 1786, when it was
organized, on May 1st; have in their possession two light
brass field pieces presented to them by Gen. Washington
in 1792, when President of the United States. These guns
were surrendered by Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781.

Armory, 121 Bull street.

First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Georgia.

The history of this command, as a part of the militia
organization, goes back to the Revolutionary War.

Armory, 611 Abercorn street.

Georgia Hussars

First Squadron National Guard of Georgia "were organized shortly after the war of 1812 by the consolidation of the Chatham Hussars and the Chatham Light Dragoons, the latter of which was an organized command as early as 1781."

Armory, 3 Liberty, west.

Naval Militia

Third Division Naval Militia of Georgia.

Armory, Lincoln and Bay streets. Boat house, River street, foot of Abercorn street.

Savannah Volunteer Guards

Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Georgia. Oldest infantry corps in Georgia; was organized May, 1802.

Armory, 5 Charlton street, east.

MONUMENTS

Bartow Monument

Bronze bust on granite pedestal, now in Chippewa Square, facing south on Bull street; was erected to Gen. Francis S. Bartow, one of the South's distinguished soldiers, who was killed at the battle of Manassas. The monument was erected by the city and by the Confederate Veterans' Association in 1900.

Confederate Monument

Stands in the center of the Parade Ground (Park Extension). It was erected by the "Ladies' Memorial Association" in memory of the Confederate soldiers who fell during the war between the states. Erected 1875.

Gordon Monument

Erected in 1884 to the memory of William W. Gordon, first President of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. The monument was erected by the Company of which he was President, and stands in Wright Square, opposite Chatham County Court House.

Greene Monument

Erected to the memory of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. The corner stone was laid with

GREENE MONUMENT

Masonic ceremonies, by Gen. Lafayette, March, 1825. In March, 1829, the monument was finally erected, but it was not until 1886 that the bronze tablets, with inscription, were placed upon the monument. The remains of Gen. Greene, with those of his son, George Washington Greene, were removed from the Colonial Cemetery and placed beneath the monument in 1902, a bronze tablet, bearing the following inscription, commemorates the occasion:

TO COMMEMORATE
THE REINTERMENT OF THE
REMAINS OF
MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE
BENEATH THIS SHAFT ON
NOVEMBER 14, 1902.

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY
THE SAVANNAH CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The silver plate from his coffin is now in Hodgson Hall, the property of the Georgia Historical Society.

This monument is in the center of Johnson Square, opposite Christ Church.

Jasper Monument

Erected to the memory of Sergt. William Jasper, who fell in the siege of Savannah, 9th October, 1779. Unveiled 22nd February, 1888. Gen. John B. Gordon delivered the oration. President and Mrs. Cleveland were among the guests of honor. Sculptor, Alex. Doyle. This monument is in the center of Madison Square, first square south of the De Soto Hotel, on Bull street.

McLaws Monument

Bronze bust on granite pedestal, in Chippewa Square, facing north on Bull street. Erected by the city and the Confederate Veterans' Association "in recognition of the distinguished and exalted character of Gen. Lafayette McLaws in public and private life" and to the memory of a most distinguished Confederate General.
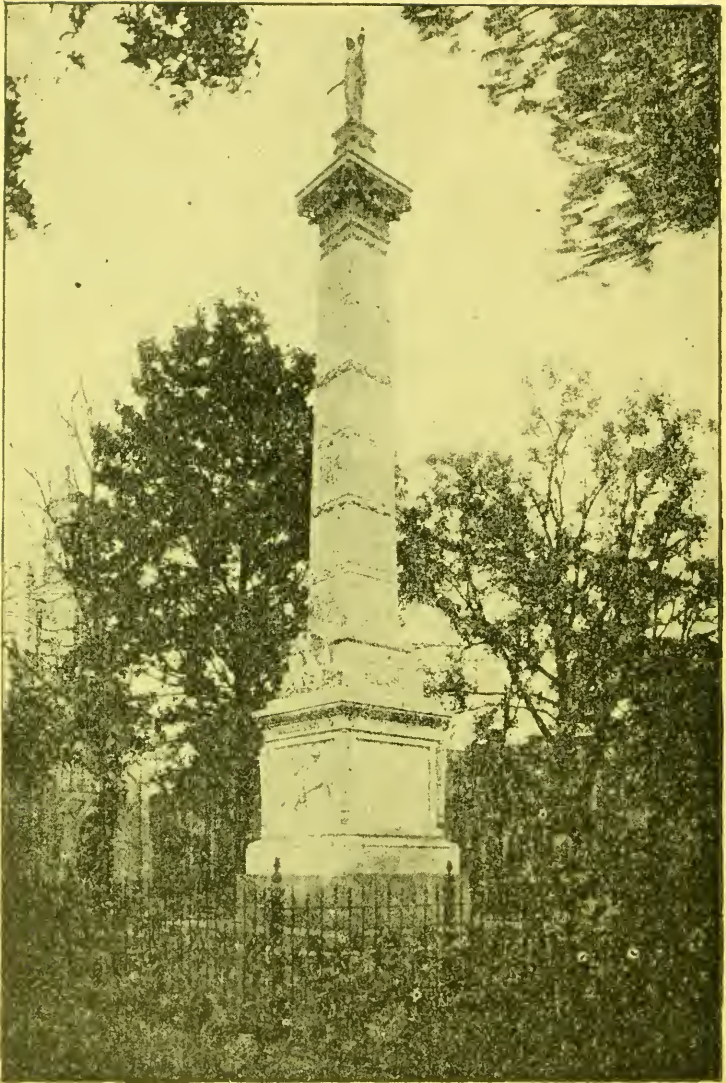
PULASKI MONUMENT

Pulaski Monument

The corner stone to this monument was laid by Gen. Lafayette in 1825, in Chippewa Square, near the spot where Count Casimer Pulaski fell when leading the charge at the siege of Savannah, 9th October, 1779. The site, however, was changed to Monterey Square, and the corner stone of the present monument was laid 11th October, 1853. Sculptor, Robert E. Launitz. Pulaski was in command of the regular cavalry during the siege of Savannah in 1779. He fell mortally wounded on the 9th October while at the head of his command. He was endeavoring to break through the British lines. He was taken to Greenwich, then the home of Mrs. Samuel Bowen. He died on the 11th October and was buried at night beneath a majestic palmetto. In 1854 his remains were disinterred and placed beneath his monument. Monterey Square is the first square on Bull street north of Forsyth Park.

Tomo-Chi-Chi Monument

The Mico of the Yamacraws and trusted friend of Gen. Oglethorpe died 5th October, 1739, aged 97 years. His is the first funeral procession recorded in the annals of the town. He was buried with military honors. Oglethorpe and William Stephens, then President of the Colony, acted as pallbearers. Oglethorpe commanded that a "pyramid of stone, dug in the neighborhood, should be erected over his grave." On 27th April, 1899, there was unveiled a boulder that had been brought from the mountains of North Georgia, by the efforts of the Georgia Society Colonial Dames of America, and placed in Wright Square (opposite the Court House), near the supposed spot of the burial of Tomo-Chi-Chi. Thus was the great Indian Chief honored, even before the founder of the Colony.

NEWSPAPERS

The "Georgia Gazette" was the first newspaper in the State and the eighth to appear in the Colonies. The first copy was issued April 7th, 1763, and once a week thereafter.

At present the following are now published in the city:
Chatham County Daily Record, 24 President, east.
Cotton Record, 21 Provident Building.
Cotton Trade Journal, 902 National Bank Building.
Labor Herald, 107 Bay, east.
Savannah Deutsche Zeitung, 44 Drayton.
Savannah Weekly Naval Stores Review, Board of Trade Building.
Savannah Morning News, 7 Whitaker.
Savannah Press, 112 St. Julian, west.

OLD CITY EXCHANGE

An Exchange for the city was first suggested by Mayor Stephens in 1795, and on June 5th, 1799, the corner stone was laid by the Right Worshipful, the Hon. William Stephens, Grand Master of the Masons in the State of Georgia. The Hon. Matthew McAllister was Mayor at the time. A clock and bell were placed in the cupola of the Exchange in the early part of 1804. An order was passed May 28th, 1804, that from March 3rd to September 22nd the Exchange bell should ring at 9:00 o'clock every night, and at 8:00 o'clock during the remainder of the year as a signal for closing places of business. The long room in the Exchange was used on many occasions for public meetings, for reception of distinguished visitors and as a suitable place where the honored dead might lie in state. Aaron Burr, Presidents Polk, Monroe and Filmore, Gen. Lafayette, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and many other great men visited there and received the homage of the citizens.

No building in Georgia had more historic memories clustered around it than this venerable edifice. In 1904 the old Exchange was torn down and replaced by the present City Hall.

ORPHANAGES

Bethesda (House of Mercy)

Orphan house for boys, founded by George Whitfield, rector of Christ Church parish and immediate successor to John Wesley. On the 25th March, 1740, the first brick

of the Orphan House was laid by Whitfield on a site about ten miles from Savannah, on the banks of the Burnside river. To it the first road in Georgia was cut from Savannah. Whitfield labored hard in behalf of his beloved orphanage, and through his eloquent and powerful appeals large sums were contributed, both in America and England. He was greatly assisted by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, who, though she never came to the Colonies, collected, in England, great sums of money for the orphanage, both during Whitfield's lifetime and after his death, when she materially assisted James Habersham, who succeeded Whitfield in the management of Bethesda. A life-size portrait of Lady Huntingdon, attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, hangs, with the portraits of Whitfield and Habersham, from the balcony of the Georgia Historical Society Building (Hodgson Hall).

Bethesda is ten miles south of the city, on the Montgomery electric car line (see schedule in daily paper), and can also be reached by carriage or automobile, via one of the well-paved county roads, and is one of the beautiful drives around Savannah. Visitors are always welcome. Bethesda is under the control of the Union Society, a benevolent association whose mission has been the care of the orphan and destitute. This society was instituted by five large-hearted men of five different religious denominations. The names of only three of these men have come down to us, Benjamin Sheftall, a Jew; Peter Tondee, a Catholic, and Richard Milledge, an Episcopalian. They styled themselves the "St. George Club" and held their anniversary meetings on the 23rd April, the calendar day of England's patron saint, St. George. Just when the name was changed to the Union Society is not known, as the early records were destroyed by the British troops in 1782. It was incorporated by the State of Georgia on the 14th August, 1780. The annual meeting is still held on the 23rd April, when the house and grounds are thrown open to visitors. This is the "oldest organized charity in America and is now supporting ninety-eight helpless little boys."

Episcopal Orphans' Home

309 Liberty street, west. Organized 1854. Number of orphans, 28.
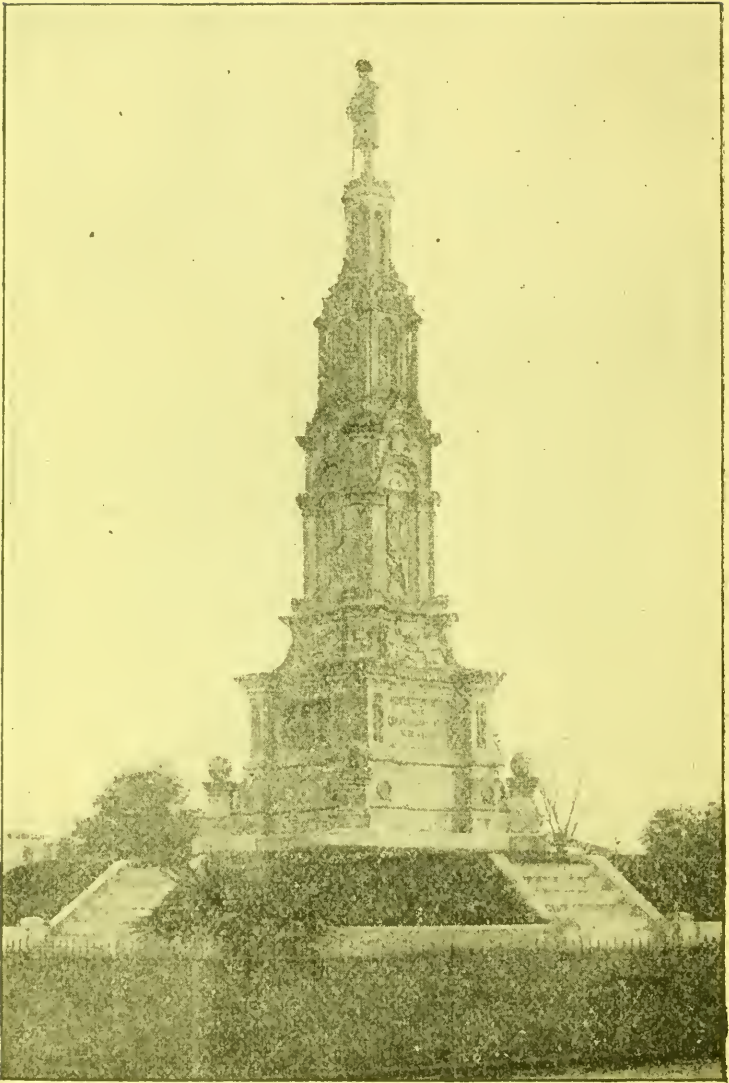
CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

St. Mary's Orphan Home (Catholic)

1604 Habersham street. Established at White Bluff. Incorporated 20th January, 1887. Number of orphans, 65.

Savannah Female Orphan Asylum

423 Oglethorpe avenue, west. Instituted 23rd April, 1750. Number of orphans, 50.

COLORED ORPHANAGES

Chatham Orphan Home

26 Moore avenue

St. Francis Orphan Home

451 East Broad. Under the charge of the Franciscan Sisters. Number of orphans, 60.

PARK EXTENSION, or MILITARY PARADE GROUND

The parade ground of the volunteer soldiers of Savannah connects with Forsyth Park, and is owned by the military of the city. A monument to the Confederate dead is in the center.

POLICE

Headquarters—Police Barracks, Oglethorpe avenue and Habersham street. Phone 88.

Regular force, 110 men.

Ocean Steamship Company of Georgia force, 13 men.

Atlantic Coast Line force, 15 men.

Detective force, 5 men.

Jail (County)—Habersham street, adjoins the Police Barracks on the south.

PORT OFFICIALS

Harbor Master—Office, City Hall, Bay street.

Port Warden—Office, City Hall, Bay street.

Pilots' Office—20 Bay street, east.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Meets at 2 Bay street, east.

Services at the bar furnished by steam pilot boat J. H. Estill.

POST OFFICE

The main Post Office building is situated on President street from Bull to Whitaker, and is constructed entirely of Georgia marble. In Colonial times this site was occupied by the Court House. On the Whitaker street side of the present building there is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

JOHN WESLEY
PREACHED IN THE COURT HOUSE
ERECTED BY OGLETHORPE
ON THIS LOT
FROM MAY 9, 1736, TO NOVEMBER 27, 1737 (O. S.)
THIS TABLET IS HERE PLACED
ON THE BI-CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH
JUNE 28, 1903.

General Delivery Window open daily from 8:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. Sundays and holidays, from 10:00-11:00 A. M. Letters not called for are advertised on Sunday. Letters are held for two weeks, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, D. C.

Money Order Department—Office open from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

Registry Department—Open from 9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

Stamp Department—Window open daily, except Sunday, from 8:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

Sub-Stations

Number 1—20 Duffy street, west.
Number 2—102 Liberty street, west.
Number 3—102 Broughton street, east.
Number 4—416 West Broad street.
Number 5—Whitaker and Fortieth.
Number 6—1401 Habersham.

RESTAURANTS

Barbour, P. D. & Bro.—418 West Broad, 35 Whitaker
Sothern Hotel—316 West Broad.
De Soto Hotel—Bull and Liberty streets (ladies and gentlemen).

Hicks, R. M.—23 Congress street, west (ladies and gentlemen).

Martinique, The—4 Oglethorpe avenue, west (ladies and gentlemen).

Union Station Restaurant—Union Station (ladies and gentlemen).

ICE CREAM PARLORS

Belsinger—12 Broughton street, west.

Conida's—135-139 Bull street.

Jerry George—114 Broughton street, west.

SCHOOLS

Public and Private

Anderson Street School—412 Anderson street, east.

Barnard Street School—Corner Barnard and Taylor streets.

Cathedral School—Corner Perry and Abercorn streets.

Chatham School, No. 1 and No. 2 (Chatham Academy Building)—Bull and Oglethorpe avenue.

Convent and Academy, Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy —107-119 Liberty, east.

Pape School—906 Drayton street (private).

Henry Street School—115 Henry street, east.

Massie School—Gordon and Abercorn streets.

Morton's School for Boys—115 Park avenue, west (private).

St. Patrick's School—Montgomery and President streets.

Somerville School (Boys)—808 Drayton (private).

Thirty-eighth Street School—Thirty-eighth and Jefferson.

Kindergartens

Kate Baldwin Free Kindergarten Association of Savannah, Ga.

Kindergartens and Normal School.

Misses Lyons and Broughton Private Kindergarten—1 Park avenue, east.

Colored

Beach Institute—320 Price.

Duffy Street School—624 Duffy, west.

East Broad Street School—East Broad and Gaston.

Haven Industrial Home and School—614 Anderson, west.

Maple Street School—563 Maple street.

West Broad Street School—41 West Broad.

Industrial Schools (Colored)

Chippewa Park Model Farm and Domestic Service School—Two and a half miles on the White Bluff road.

Georgia Industrial College for Colored Youths—Terminus of the Thunderbolt trolley line.

SOCIETIES

Medical

Georgia Medical Society—Meets at De Soto Hotel.

Graduate Nurses' Association of Savannah—116 Huntingdon, east.

Ministerial

Ministerial Association of Savannah.

Musical

Frohsim Singing Society—315 Congress, west.

Savannah Music Club—Meets at the Lawton Memorial.

Patriotic

Society of Colonial Wars in Georgia—20 Drayton street.

Confederate Veterans' Association—Meets Armory Hall.

Georgia Society Colonial Dames of America—Meets in April at De Soto Hotel.

Georgia Society of the Cincinnati—Annual meeting 22nd February.

Georgia Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Two Chapters in the city, Savannah Chapter and the Lachlin McIntosh Chapter.

Georgia Society of the Sons of the Revolution—Annual meeting, February.

United Daughters of the Confederacy—Meets at Armory Hall.

Port

Savannah Port Society—303 St. Julian street, east.

CLUBS

Athletic

Baseball—Savannah Baseball Association. South Atlantic League. Park on Thunderbolt trolley line.

Boating—Savannah Motor Boat Club, Thunderbolt.

Bowling—Young Men's Bowling Club. Alleys adjoining Golf Club, on Thunderbolt car line, one mile from city.

Golf—Savannah Golf Club—Links, one mile from city on Thunderbolt car line adjoining Cathedral Cemetery. The links are among the finest in the South.

Gun and Rifle

Chatham Hunt Club.

Forest City Gun Club—Club house on Thunderbolt car line, one station beyond the Bowling Club.

Savannah Military Rifle Range Association—Practice grounds on Thunderbolt car line, next station after the Gun Club. Savannah Rifle Association was organized 17th September, 1875.

Racing

Savannah Jockey Club—Headquarters De Soto Hotel.

Yacht

Savannah Yacht Club—Club House at Thunderbolt.

Business

Advertising Club of Savannah—Address Press Building.

Commercial Travelers—Savannah Council No. 336, United Commercial Travelers—Odd Fellows Hall.

Hotel—Savannah Hotel Men's Association—Address Manager De Soto Hotel.

Travelers' Protective Association—Post A—Screven House.

LA ROCHE AVENUE

Social

Elks' Home—12 Oglethorpe avenue, west.
Georgia Hussars—3 Liberty, west.
German Club of Savannah—Club house on the Mont-
gomery car line, between the Casino and Sandfly Station.
Harmonie Club—4 Jones, east.
Huntingdon Club—10 Liberty, west.
Irish-American Friendly Society—120 Bryan, east.
Oglethorpe Club—6 Broughton, east.
Savannah Volunteer Guards Club—340 Bull.
Woman's Club—See Huntingdon Club.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE

Savannah is one of the most important commercial
centers in the South. It is the most important seaport
on the Atlantic coast south of Baltimore. The govern-
ment has spent over $8,000,000 on its harbors. It is the
greatest naval stores port in the world. The net receipts
for the year ending March 31, 1909, were: Spirits, 262,419;
rosin, 899,970. It is the largest cotton port on the Atlantic,
having handled during 1908 1,531,502 bales of upland and
sea island cotton. It is one of the most important lumber
ports of the country. In one season 230,000,000 feet were
handled here. It is one of the South's leading banking
centers, and has never had a bank failure. Bank clearings
average a million dollars a day. Its manufacturing in-
dustries have doubled in five years. It is a terminal for
foreign and coastwise steamship lines. The terminals of
the Seaboard Air Line Railway on Hutchinson's Island,
opposite the city, contain the longest dock in the world.
The ferry boat to these terminals leaves every half hour
from wharf foot of Whitaker street.

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES. WHARVES

Augusta and Savannah Line—River street, foot of
Barnard street.
Beaufort and Savannah Line—River street, foot of
Abercorn street.
Bluffton and Savannah Line—26-28 Whitaker street,
north. Steamer "Louise" leaves for Bluffton at 10:00 A.

M. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Returning, leaves
Bluffton, Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday. Fare, $1.00 for
round trip. Phone 823.

Consolidated Boat Company—26-28 Whitaker street,
north.

For Baltimore and Philadelphia. 580 River Street, west. Merchants and Miners Transportation Company.

The E. & W. belt line trolley transfers to the Indian
street line at Bay and West Broad, which goes within a
short distance of the dock. Carriage fare, 50 cents each
passenger. Trunks, 25 cents each.

Sailing Days—For Baltimore, Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, 4:00 P. M. (Central Standard Time). For Phila-
delphia, Wednesday and Saturday.

Savannah Line (Ocean Steamship Company)—New York and Boston

The E. & W. belt line transfers to the Indian street
car, which goes within a half mile of the passenger dock.
Vehicles are allowed on the wharf. Tariff: Cabs, 50
cents each passenger; trunks, 25 cents each.

Sailing Days—New York, Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, at 3:00 P. M., Eastern Time; Boston, Monday
and Thursday, at 3:00 P. M., Eastern Time.

STREETS

Named for Eminent Persons Connected With the History of Savannah

Streets running north and south:

Abercorn—For Rt. Hon. James, Earl of Abercorn,
benefactor of the colony.

Barnard—For Sir John Barnard, contributor to the
Trustee's Fund.

Bull—For Col. William Bull, Governor of South Caro-
lina, a friend of Oglethorpe.

Drayton—For Thomas and Mrs. Anne Drayton, of
South Carolina, who aided the colonists.

Habersham—For James Habersham, President of the
Royal Council, 1771.

Jefferson—For Thomas Jefferson.

Lincoln—For Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who, with Count D'Estaing, conducted the siege of Savannah in 1779, and Commander of the Southern Department of the American army, 1778-79.

Tattnall—For Josiah Tattnall, patriot and soldier, Governor of Georgia in 1800.

Whitaker—For a South Carolinian who aided the colonists.

Streets running east and west:

Broughton—For Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, a friend of Oglethorpe.

Huntingdon—For Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, patroness of Bethesda.

Jones—For Maj. John Jones, who was killed at the siege of Savannah, 1779.

Macon—For Nathanial Macon, of North Carolina, a Revolutionary patriot.

St. Julian—For James St. Julian, of South Carolina, friend of the colonists.

Taylor—For President Zachary Taylor.

York—For the Duke of York.

SUBURBAN RESORTS

Beaulieu

Is indeed beautifully situated upon a bluff on the Vernon river, about seven miles from the ocean and in view of Montgomery. It is composed entirely of summer homes of residents of Savannah. It was originally a plantation of 500 acres, granted to William Stephens, President of the Colonial Council, and confirmed by Gen. Oglethorpe 19th April, 1738. Beaulieu, named from the Duke of Montague's manor in the New Forest, is a half-mile walk from the station on the Montgomery trolley line.

Isle of Hope

This delightful resort is on the Skidaway river, six and a half miles from Savannah, and is reached either by the electric car or by well-paved roads, which forms part of the International Automobile Race Course. The island is in the form of a horseshoe and the river abounds in fish, crabs, oysters and shrimp. Motor boats, sail boats

and row boats may be hired, together with fishing lines, and a day of fine fishing may thus be enjoyed, as some of the best fishing in this section is to be had in the vicinity of the Isle of Hope. At Barbee's restaurant a good fish lunch or dinner can be had at any hour. A dance pavilion and bath house is also attached to Barbee's restaurant. The early settlement of the Isle of Hope dates back to about the year 1737, and many of the prominent families of Savannah have their summer homes there. "Wimberly" was built by the late Col. J. H. Estill and is now owned by Mr. George W. Tiedeman. It was occupied during the winter of 1909 by Dr. William T. Bull, who, suffering from an incurable disease, came South to escape the intense cold of the Northern winter. He died here in February, 1909. The "Wimberly" estate is at the extreme end of the island and contains ninety acres of high land and eleven acres of marsh lands, besides Burnt Pot Island, with its private oyster beds.

Jasper Springs

Two miles from the city, on the Augusta road, one of the well-paved County roads, is the spot where Sergeant Jasper and his companion (Newton) rescued the American prisoners from a British guard during the Revolutionary War. It is visited for its historic association with that daring act of gallantry, and the spring has been known ever since as "Jasper's Spring." The Savannah Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution have erected a bronze tablet to commemorate Jasper's bravery, and have also erected a shed to preserve the spring from falling into ruin.

Montgomery

Montgomery was settled in 1801; is one of the most beautiful and delightful resorts in the neighborhood of Savannah. It is situated on the Vernon river, ten miles from the city, and is reached by the Montgomery trolley line (also by the County roads) that goes by Bethesda, and which is one of the favorite automobile rides in the vicinity of Savannah. This resort is particularly noted for its grand old oaks, chief among them being the "Oglethorpe oak," so called because Gen. Oglethorpe is said to have eaten breakfast sitting beneath the stately branches

of this noble tree. Several of the citizens of Savannah have cottages here for the summer. Visitors in search of a pleasant country place in the vicinity of Savannah will find accommodations at Mrs. West's house.

Thunderbolt

Deservedly popular with the citizens of Savannah, as with strangers, is on a branch of the Warsaw river, about four miles from the city. It is reached by the Thunderbolt electric car line and by the Dale avenue and Thunderbolt driveways. According to local tradition, the place received its name from the fall of a thunderbolt and the gushing forth of a spring from the spot where the bolt struck. The Savannah Yacht Club and the Motor Boat Club have their club houses at Thunderbolt. At Kidwell's station motor boats may be rented by the hour or day. Bannon Lodge is famous for its fish dinners. Here any sort of sea food is served in the various and tempting Southern style, and no less famous are "Mrs. Bannon's hot rolls," which can be had, with coffee, at any hour. This popular restaurant is a great favorite with all visitors, and is known all over the United States.

The Casino at the extreme point of the bluff is owned by the Savannah Electric Company.

White Bluff

Is another charming resort on the Vernon river, about nine miles from the city. Like Beaulieu, it is composed chiefly of summer homes. White Bluff is not on the car line, and is reached only by carriage or automobile. The White Bluff road is decidedly the most beautiful drive around Savannah. Several miles of this road was used for the International Automobile Race Course, November, 1909.

SQUARES

Going South from Bay Street

On Abercorn street:

Reynolds—Named for Capt. John Reynolds, first royal Governor, 1754-56.

Oglethorpe—Named for the founder of the Colony.

WHITE BLUFF ROAD

Lafayette—Named for Gen. Lafayette.

Calhoun—Named for John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

On Barnard street:

Ellis—Named for the Colonial Governor Ellis, 1757-59 (Market Square).

St. James—Named for the Palace of St. James; changed to Telfair Place, 1883.

Orleans—Named to commemorate American victory at New Orleans, 1815.

Pulaski—Named for Count Pulaski.

Chatham—Named for the Earl of Chatham, a friend of the colonists.

On Bull street:

Johnson—Named for Gov. Johnson, friend of Oglethorpe, the first square laid out. In the center a sun dial was erected for the use of the people. Monument to Nathaniel Greene.

Wright (Court House Square)—Named for Gov. Wright, the last of the Royal Governors. Contains Gordon monument and a boulder to Tomo-Chi-Chi.

Chippewa—Named for battle of Chippewa, 1813 (Theater Square). Bartow and McLaws monuments.

Madison—Named for President Madison. Jasper monument.

Monterey—In memory of America's victory at Monterey, Mexico, 1846. Monument to Pulaski in center.

On Habersham street.

Warren—Named for Gen. Warren, who was killed at Bunker Hill.

Columbia—Poetic title for the United States.

Troup—Named for Gov. George Troup.

Whitfield—Named for George Whitfield, the founder of Bethesda.

On Houston street:

Washington—Named for Gen. Washington.

Greene—Named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

Crawford—Named for William H. Crawford.

On Montgomery street:

Franklin—Named for Benjamin Franklin.

Liberty—To commemorate freedom from British rule.

Elbert—Named for Samuel Elbert, Governor of Georgia, 1785.

TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, Telfair Place (St. James' Square), is a gift to the City of Savannah from Miss Mary Telfair, with $100,000, for the purpose of founding an art academy, which was opened in 1885.

In the front of the building are large statues of Rubens, Raphael, Angelo, Phideas and Rembrandt. Open daily from 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Sundays, from 1:00 to 5:00 P. M. (Twenty-five cents entrance fee.)

The present building, which was the home of the distinguished Telfair family, was erected about 1819, and was left for the above stated purpose on condition that neither the interior plans nor the exterior color of the house be changed. It occupies the site of the mansion of Sir James Wright, Colonial Governor, where he was arrested and kept a prisoner until he made his escape to Bonaventure in 1776 and was sent by his friend Mulryne to the "Scarborough," a British man-of-war lying at anchor in the river.

THEATERS.

The Savannah Theater

The Savannah Theater was erected in 1818. First performance December 4th, 1818, Chery's comedy, "The Soldier's Daughter." It is said to be the oldest theater in the United States.

Bijou Theater

No. 111 Congress street, east.

Vaudeville Theaters

Cozy—No. 9 York, street, west.

Orpheum—No. 120 East Broughton street, near Abercorn street.

TRANSPORTATION

Cabs and Baggage

Carriages can be secured at the Union Station and all hotels.

Rates of Fare

Cabs: For each passenger from one point to another within the city, 25 cents.

From steamship wharfs (O. S. S. Co. and M. and M. T. Co., each passenger, 50 cents.

By the hour: One dollar an hour or fraction thereof.

For cab to Isle of Hope and return, $4.00.

For cab to Thunderbolt and return, $3.00.

For cab to Bonaventure and return, $2.00.

For cab to Hermitage and return, $2.00.

The Savannah Baggage and Cab Company is the authorized baggage express at the Union Station and Ocean Steamship Company wharf.

Rate to any point of the city, 25 cents per trunk.

LIVERY STABLES

Carriages

E. C. Gleason & Co., 104 East Bryan street.

A. W. Harmon, 110 East McDonough street.

John Feeley's Sons, 222 Drayton street.

Savannah Baggage and Cab Co., West Broad street (Union Station).

Younglove & Sipple, 67 West Broad street.

Butner's Stables, Oglethorpe avenue and West Broad street.

AUTOMOBILES

Auto Sales and Livery Company, 5 Liberty, east.

Taxicab

Savannah Taxicab Company, 214-18 Broughton, east. Tariff, 50 cents first mile, 10 cents each additional quarter of a mile; $3.00 per hour.

TYBEE ISLAND

Tybee, a most popular summer resort, is an island on the Atlantic coast, eighteen miles from the city. The Central of Georgia Railroad owns and operates a train service the entire year, an excellent schedule being maintained during the summer season. With its magnificent beach, extending five miles in length, refreshing sea breezes and delightful surf bathing, Tybee affords attractions that are unexcelled by any other sea coast island. Boats of all classes are to be rented during the winter and summer months, and the back river affords opportunities for fine fishing and sailing. Being essentially a summer resort, it is only during this season that the restaurants are open and balls are given on the pavilions. During July, 1909, the large and beautiful Tybee Hotel was burnt and the island suffered a severe loss. The hotel is, however, to be rebuilt during the present year.

St. Michael's Church (Catholic) is centrally located to the rear of the Atlantic Club House. Services are held every Sunday morning at 9:30 during the summer.

The Fresh Air Home, for sick children, conducted by the Froebel Circle of King's Daughters, is the first station to the south of the. church.

On the north end of the island are situated Fort Screven (United States Coast Artillery), the Lighthouse and the Martello Tower.

Historical Sketch

"Tybee Island is noted in American history as the scene of the first capture of a British vessel by an American commissioned man-of-war at the commencement of our Revolutionary struggle. In the spring of 1775 a ship sailed from London with powder for the use of the Royalists at Savannah. Forty armed men were sent in barges by Carolina to intercept her. A British armed schooner arrived at Tybee to protect the powder ship on her arrival and cover the delivery of the cargo. The Provincial Congress of Georgia, hearing of these movements, armed a schooner, and, commissioning her, put her under command of Capts. Bowen and Joseph Habersham, with instructions to run off or capture the British armed vessel.

On the approach of the American schooner the British schooner stood out to sea and the American lay off Tybee. On the 10th July, 1775, the powder ship appeared in the offing, but suspicions being excited on board, her captain (Maitland) tacked and put to sea again. The American schooner pursued, and with the aid of the South Carolina barges, captured her and secured sixteen thousand pounds of powder, nine thousand pounds of which fell to the share of Georgia. Five thousand pounds of this powder were sent to the patriots near Boston, Mass.," and was used at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Lighthouse

The first lighthouse on Tybee was begun in 1733, under Oglethorpe's direction; was designed to be "twenty-five feet square at the base, ninety feet high and ten feet each way at the top," to be constructed "of the best pine, strongly timbered, raised upon cedar piles and brick work around the bottom."

The present substantial lighthouse, built under the auspices of the government, is 144 feet high, the highest lighthouse between Charleston and St. Augustine, Fla.

Martello Tower

There is a structure on Tybee Island commonly called the Martello Tower, generally supposed to be in reality an ancient Spanish building. Several times the true history of this edifice has been told in print, but the idea still prevails that it is of Spanish origin, and that it is very old. This idea probably grew out of its resemblance to the forts, or watch towers, to which the name Martello has been given. This fort was erected at a cost of about $7,000.00 by the United States during the war with England from 1812-1815, and the work was superintended by a citizen of Savannah, who secured the contract for its erection according to specifications prepared in Washington. That citizen was Mr. Isaiah Davenport. As evidence of this Mr. Davenport had in his possession during his lifetime, and left with his family at his death, portions of the skeleton of a whale found in excavating for the foundation for the fort. One of the vertebrae was owned by his son, Capt. Archibald C. Davenport, and after his death his

widow presented it to the Georgia Historical Society. It is now in Hodgson Hall. The fort, still the property of the United States, is on Fort Screven reservation. It has been converted into a two-story house, and is the home of Mrs. Evans, the Postmistress of Tybee Island.

Vernon View

Vernon View is located on Burnside Island, about nine miles from the city. Burnside is an island of about 1,400 acres and is right off of Beaulieu, near Montgomery, and only a short distance from Ferguson avenue, the magnificent paved road built for the automobile races and known as one of the finest roads in the world, made famous by the Grand Prize Race. The island has a magnificent water frontage of several miles, and is surrounded on three sides by very wide and bold salt water rivers, with the ocean only a few miles away. It has a fine high bluff, and is well wooded. The station, on the Montgomery trolley line, is only about a half mile from the island.

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